

## THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : APRIL 18, 1867.

R. L. JOHNSTON, - - - EDITOR.  
H. A. McPIKE, - - - PUBLISHER.

## Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Cambria county are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Wednesday the 16th day of May next, for the purpose of transacting business relating to the coming election. A general attendance is requested. The following gentlemen compose said Committee: Wm. Buck, Jos. Mardia, A. Maris, Francis Bearor, Henry Bender, Daniel McDonald, P. J. McKensie, C. Warner, David Farmer, John H. Douglas, John Devlin, Edward Conner, Peter Brown, Ross J. Lloyd, John Sharbaugh, John Manion, John Conney, John H. Kennedy, George Gurley, Charles O'Hagan, D. F. A. Grier, Hugh Bradley, J. B. McCreight, Jos. Boxter, James Kluge, Geo. Shaffer, Francis O'Neil, Thos. Judge, Edward Farren, John White, James Costelow, James Burk, John McColgan, Christian Walters, John F. Allen.  
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Chairman.  
[Johnston Democrat please copy.]

## OUR COUNTRY.

The United States is passing through a great struggle. We have had great agitations, waged with much warmth and even fierceness, in our councils. We have had bloody strife both external and internal. We have had many trials to test the strength of our government, but the ship of State has rode out the storms of foreign and domestic strife. But greater dangers now menace us; and it is somewhat singular, in the history of nations, that the period of peace following great struggles in the field, has been more dangerous to the liberties of the people than war itself.

According to the views entertained by the Thirty-seventh Congress, and the then President, Mr. Lincoln, the end of the war was to restore the Union of the States. This doctrine was promulgated by Congressional enactment, by Presidential proclamation, and vindicated by the terms of surrender of Lee and Johnston to Grant and Sherman. The same doctrine has governed Mr. Johnson, the successor of Mr. Lincoln, elected by the same party and upon the same platform as Mr. Lincoln. No State has power to dissolve her relations with the Union, was the axiom upon which the war was fought and won. The South held the converse of the proposition, and was defeated.

Congress has, however, recently passed an act known as the Military Bill, establishing military governments in the Southern States, ignoring their existence as States, and treating them as military districts. The President proclaims the bill unconstitutional, and vetoes it. The Congress, representing only a portion of the States, passes the bill over the veto. The President signifies his intention of yielding his own opinions to the fiat of Congress, and appoints officers to enforce the act of Congress. Had he been the tyrant he is represented he would have maintained his position and refused to carry out the behests of Congress. Had he done so, revolution might have been precipitated, and civil war might again rage in our country.

Fortunately for a free government like ours, there is a body far removed from partisan tempests, whose duty it is, when called upon, to decide between the President and Congress, and to declare what powers are committed to the one and the other. That a majority of this tribunal is Republicans, and appointed by President Lincoln, should not and will not prevent the honest discharge of their duty. Before this tribunal some of the Southern States have appeared by a bill in equity to restrain the officers appointed under the law from carrying out its provisions. This bill is intended to test the constitutionality of the act of Congress, and sets forth the complaint of Georgia and other States in the following terms, as we have abridged them for the readers of the FREEMAN:

That the State, like the other States, was originally settled from Great Britain, and in 1776 united with twelve other States in a Declaration of Independence, declaring themselves and each of them "free and independent" - fought through the war of the revolution, and joined in a treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783.

That subsequently she joined with twelve other States in adopting the Federal Constitution, which became binding on all the States, and continues so until the present day. That in 1861 she endeavored to withdraw from the Union, and asserted her right to do so, while the Government denied that right, and civil war resulted.

That during the war, and for the purposes of conciliation, Congress and the President, by resolution and proclamation, declared the purpose of the war to be the preservation of the Union, and to prevent secession therefrom; and that while these resolutions and proclamations remained in full force the

armies in rebellion surrendered upon the terms contained in them; and that from the first day of June, 1865, till the present time, the States in rebellion have returned to their allegiance to the constitution, and have been peacefully exercising the functions of State governments in the same manner as before the act of secession.

That the President suspended the rebel Governors, and through the aid of Provisional Governors enabled the State to readjust her relations to the Federal Union, by the choice of all her officers by the people.

That in pursuance of the Act of Congress she called a convention and adopted a new constitution, republican in form, being the same under which she had lived more than seventy years, excepting that African slavery was forever abolished.

That before the beginning of 1866 a Governor, State officers, judges, &c., were elected by the people, who have been exercising the functions of their offices ever since.

That under said new constitution she elected members of Congress, and the State, under said constitution put in operation, was recognized by the President of the United States, and that such State government has constantly been recognized till the present time.

That although the members of Congress elected by Georgia have been refused admission, yet Congress, as well as the President, have on various important questions treated her as a sovereign State; by extending U. S. courts throughout her limits - by her postal arrangements, and by her direct taxes assessed upon Georgia as a State, &c.; and submitting that a State cannot be in the Union for one purpose and out of the Union for another purpose - that a State cannot be in the Union for taxation, and out of it for representation, &c.

That Georgia was willing to submit to be deprived of Congressional representation till more liberal views would restore it, but that afterwards Congress passed the Military Bill, which the President declared to be unconstitutional, but which was re-passed over his veto. That, nevertheless, the President is willing to execute the law. That from the formation of Georgia as a State till the present the right to vote has been given only to white persons, with certain minor qualifications.

That the State of Georgia owns a large portion of real estate upon which are valuable buildings, &c.

That the Military Act authorizes black men to vote, which is not allowed by the laws of the State of Georgia.

That there are large numbers of true, loyal white men in Georgia who are conscientiously taking the oath imposed by the act of Congress.

That the intent and design of said act is to abolish the present State of Georgia, and erect, in its stead, a new State over the same territory, and against the wishes of the legitimate electors of said State.

That the President has "given out" and declared his intention to execute said act, and to appoint officers and furnish them with military force to execute the same, against the wishes of the people of Georgia.

That the execution of said law would totally destroy the corporate existence of the said State.

And finally that the State of Georgia has no remedy at law to prevent the subversion of her government, except through the instrumentality of the Supreme Court. And therefore pray an injunction to restrain the enforcement of said law, &c.

The foregoing is the merest skeleton of the bill, and entirely fails to do it justice. It was drawn by Judge Black, and embodies all the ground of complaint, in a plain and terse style.

How A VERUE WAS "CHANGED." - The following is a specimen of the way in which legislation is sometimes effected at the close of a session.

Suits having been brought in Cambria county against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the sufferers who sustained injury by the breaking of the bridge at Johnstown on the 14th of September last, when President Johnson passed through that place, the Railroad Company caused a bill to be introduced into the Senate changing the venue in those suits from Cambria to Blair county. The Senate amended by substituting Centre for Blair, and in that shape it was received in the House. In the House the bill was amended by substituting Somerset for Centre. The fact that the substitution of Somerset was made is noted on the journal of the House and on the original bill - is known to every member of the House and is acknowledged, as we are informed by the Clerk, but nevertheless the bill was passed back to the Senate as having passed the House without amendment; and hurriedly taken to the Governor, who signed it at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, and early on Thursday morning one of the officers of the road had a certified copy of the act in his pocket, purporting to change the venue to Centre county.

Comment is unnecessary. When subordinate officers of the Legislature thus assume supreme powers, it is about time to make a few wholesome changes. Of course an act signed and certified under such circumstances will have no force. - *Patriot & Union.*

If the foregoing be correct, and we have too much fear that it is, something more than a passing condemnation should be administered. Those who would commit a fraud upon the people in foisting a law upon them, contrary to the sanction of the Legislature, should be punished if there is law to punish crime.

In regard to these cases we never doubted but that a fair trial could be had in Cambria county as elsewhere; but if the P. R. R. Co., procures laws in this way, it will not be long till they will have trouble getting justice anywhere. But we fear, it is not justice they want.

It is stated that seven thousand more passengers passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad in March than in February, and travel is still on the increase.

It is acknowledged by Physicians, Druggists, and everybody else who ever used it, that Dr. Strickland's Cough Balsam will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, quicker and better than any other remedy known. We would recommend our readers to try this great remedy, knowing it to be A. No. 1.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

-A lawsuit of fifty-six years duration has just been decided in Kentucky.

-St. Bernard's (Catholic) Church, Easton, was destroyed by fire on the 10th.

-A shad was caught with a dip net in the river near Bedford, a few days ago.

-The most annoying cut the Republicans have lately received is the Connecticut.

-At Old Lyme, Connecticut, a man 103 years of age, voted for English, for Governor.

-It is believed that the coming wheat crop will be the largest ever grown in this continent.

-In digging a well at Portland, Mo., recently, clam shells were found 44 feet below the surface.

-Barrow is said to be negotiating for the remains of the Radical party of Connecticut, to put in his Museum.

-A late Jacobin newspaper contains an article headed "A lesson for the Republican party." The Republican party will not take many more lessons before it graduates.

-A hickory cane, cut at Mount Vernon, with a Charter Oak head, which has been seasoning for some years for a Democratic Governor of Connecticut, has been handed over to Mr. English.

-The Boston Post thinks that Senator Sumner must have been beyond the reach of Senator Chandler's breath when he omitted to include him with Senator Salisbury, in his resolution for expulsion.

-William Baker, aged 73, died recently in Spencer County, Indiana. He was followed to the grave by seventy-eight descendants, including sixty-three grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

-When the news from Connecticut was received in Boston, a merchant Prince exclaimed: "D-n the miserable little State! We sent money enough there to have bought up every d---d Copperhead in it."

-An explosion of fire-damp occurred at ten o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., in the Bancroft slope of the Ashland colliery, Pottsville. Twelve miners were killed, among them James Mather, a well-known cricket player.

-The New York Tribune in its "religious" department has the following: It is said that while the Catholics have only 32 of 307 churches in this City, yet their church attendance is nearly as large as that of all the other denominations combined.

-At Suffolk Centre, Ohio, Tuesday night, five young children of Michael Blitzer were burned to death, in their dwelling, which was accidentally fired by their mother. The oldest girl, when in the agonies of death, aroused and saved her parents.

-An exchange says: "The wife of a Wall Street broker has gone away with an adventurer, because her husband took the ridiculous part of Cock Robin, in the charade 'Babes in the Woods,' and hopped about the stage with two feather brushes under his coat tails."

-The ten thousand dollars stolen from the Adams Express Company's Messenger on the steamer Elisha Bennett, between Pittsburgh and Greenboro', on the night of the 6th of April, has been recovered through the Detective Agency of Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago. The guilty parties will be speedily brought to justice.

-One day last week, five men were crossing the Susquehanna in a small boat, below Binghamton, N. Y., when one of them jumped overboard, exclaiming that he was not going to cross in a boat when he could swim as well. The boat was capsized in the efforts of his comrades to return the man to the boat, and four of the five men were drowned.

-An abandoned woman named Mary Brennan murdered a little girl, daughter of Michael Kavanagh, living in Chicago, on Tuesday last week, by drowning her in a barrel of water. She also attempted to murder another girl by throwing her down a privy vault. The murders were captured by the police after a severe struggle. Her neighbors had for some time past declined to recognize her in consequence of her bad character, and she took this means to revenge herself.

-A young man named Robert Ferguson, a graduate of Philadelphia Medical College, who recently killed a rival who had won from him the affections of a depraved but beautiful girl in Memphis, for which crime he was released on bail, was attacked a few nights ago in a low den in that city by a man named Xenker, who had been instigated to the deed by the courtesan in question, but succeeded in shooting his assailant dead, after which the girl herself fired four shots at Ferguson, wounding him fatally, and then attempted to finish her bloody work with a knife, when she in turn was shot and killed by her victim. Before the dead body of the fiend-like woman could be taken from the prostrate form of Ferguson, he too had expired.

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## Letter from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, APRIL 16th, 1867.

Dear Freeman - While the plowmen all over this section of the country are busy keeping step to the music of the sweetly singing birds of spring, "Iago" seats himself once more to give you the news from the north.

It is gratifying to be able to state, as the result of observations taken in three-fourths of the townships of the county, during the week just past, that the fall grain looks unusually well, and that the farmers on every side appear to be working this spring with renewed energy and hope, now that the impending cloud of war seems to be lifting and breaking on the sky of America. The saw-mills, too, both steam and water mills, are busy - the latter with good water every place and the former unfettered by the ice and snow which causes them to work on so wearily during the winter. Indeed, both the crops and industry of our citizens give promise of a fruitful season of reward, and we may congratulate ourselves that the "frosty sons of thunder" are never lacking in peace or in war.

I have not the facilities nor the time now to go into a statistical estimate of the mills and lumber made thereby in this country, but it is truly astonishing to a person of even the wildest conception to travel through the northern townships and witness the extent to which lumbering is now carried on here.

The roads! Dare I make mention of that important, but so little heeded, subject? Would that I could induce even these citizens most remotely interested in this matter to travel them for a day or two, even on horseback. I feel satisfied that they would then put to the blush those more directly interested who are yet so careless on that subject, and that something would then be done to ameliorate the condition of those compelled, by business or necessity, to travel the roads north, even when almost impassable. Could not the Freeman, in its thunder tones, awaken those most deeply interested from the lethargy in which they appear so contentedly to rest? If all else fails, could not the factious "MacShane" come to our aid and produce for our country a character to match the Arkansas traveler, for no other could travel well on our roads.

Ground has been broken and the work commenced on the proposed addition to our church. No doubt the zeal and energy of our people will complete it by next fall, and Carrolltown will then boast as commodious and fine a church edifice as any town in our county.

The Lenke Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the Freeman, marked "free," and the thanks and prayers of the Lenkeyites have been voted to the editor and publisher thereof. Iago.

MUTATIONS OF FORTUNE - A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Indianapolis, says:

"While passing through the Union depot, a few days ago, I was accosted by a one armed man in faded army blue. His apparent familiarity surprised me at first, but I soon recognized him as an old acquaintance. I first saw him fourteen years ago, working at a windlass in the gold diggings of Australia. He and his three partners hoisted by that windlass, from a single shaft, more than \$800,000. A few months later I bade him good-bye, as he sailed from Melbourne for New York, with \$100,000 in bills of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded rebel soldier, lying on the battle field of Antietam. A little more than a year later I saw him as a Union soldier, lying in a hospital in Tennessee. To-day he is a helpless wanderer, dependent on charity for a dinner."

VALUABLE ADVICE FOR THE AFFLICTED. - Dr. Strickland, in reply to numerous applications for advice, wishes to inform those who are afflicted, that they may consult him on all Acute or Chronic diseases by letter, stating the age, symptoms, &c., with a fee of two dollars enclosed. Dr. S. has obtained great notoriety as an experienced physician, both in Europe and America, especially in the treatment of Chronic complaints, after other doctors have failed to effect a cure. Those suffering should immediately send for a prescription, by addressing Dr. A. Strickland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOOD MEDICINES should be so compounded that they can be taken "little and often." It is the throat and chest, not the stomach, that is affected. This is one great secret of the success of Dr. S. COUGH BALSAM. Try it. All dealers sell it.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, Philadelphia, ARE OPENING FOR SPRING OF 1867:

3 Cases Select Shades of SILKS, Fashionable PLAID SILKS, BISMARCK, the New Color SILK, Best BLACK SILKS in Town, PLAID INDIA SILKS, Perfect, New Spring DRESS GOODS, New Style Spring CHINTZES, ORGANDIES of Newest Styles, Steel-Colored Poplins, for Suits.

N. B. - STAPLE Housekeeping GOODS, Fresh Stock CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and TWEEDS, for Youths.

P. S. - Merchants in search of Goods and desirable Goods will find it their interest to call and examine our stock. ap-4-6t.

FARM FOR SALE - The subscriber offers for sale a piece of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, three miles West of Ebensburg, on the Stone Turnpike. The tract contains 60 acres, 35 of which are cleared and in good condition, with a two-story square LOG HOUSE, good BARN, an excellent Spring of water at the door, and a fine young orchard of well-selected Fruit. An indisputable title will be given. Terms will be made easy. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon

J. H. DARR, Albion, or R. L. JOHNSTON, Ebensburg, April 4, 1867. -3m-

GOOD TRUNKS AND VALISES, for sale low at G. HUNTLEY'S.

## The First

ARRIVAL

OF NEW

GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE

OF 1867.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND

EXTENSIVE

STOCK OF

Dry Goods

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &amp;c.,

I DEFY

Competition!

EITHER IN

GOODS OR PRICES

and invite the

ATTENTION

PURCHASERS

OF

SUPERB STOCK

OF

Cheap Goods

V. S. BARKER,

EBENSBURG,

CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.

## HARTFORD

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL \$500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both Death and Theft, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of death or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES, Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependent upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK. Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their cattle, by insuring in this,

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals will be stolen or die through some unforeseen calamity.

Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Apply to

W. H. B. & CO., General Agents, April 4, 1867. -1y.

Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria, the undersigned, guardian of Anna M. Fries, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises in the borough of Summitville, on Wednesday the 8th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit: A certain LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Summitville, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at a corner on the easterly side of the old Allegheny Railroad; north 45 degrees, east 210 feet, to a post; thence south 42 degrees, east 100 feet, to a post; thence south 45 degrees, west 130 feet, to the Turnpike road; thence along said Turnpike, north 82 degrees, west 125 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; and marked and numbered as the general plan of said borough as lot No. 26, having thereon erected a two-story Brick and Frame House and Farm Stable.

Also: That certain LOT OF GROUND situated in the borough aforesaid, fronting on the Turnpike road, and adjoining Lot No. 26, marked and numbered on the general plan of said borough as Lot No. 27.

Also: That certain LOT OF GROUND situated in the borough aforesaid, fronting on the old Allegheny Portage Railroad, and adjoining Lot No. 27, marked and numbered on the general plan of said borough as Lot No. 28.

Terms of Sale - One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Guardian, April 17, 1867. -3t.

AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY ORDINANCES

Ordinances enacted and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, in relation to grading and paving the sidewalks of Main and Carroll streets, in said Borough.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Street Commissioner shall, on or before the first day of May next, proceed to grade the sidewalks of Main street north hereof to grade, commencing at the southeast corner of a lot owned by Miss Judith Whelan, and continue northward, without interruption, to an alley leading to the Monastery, on the property of Frederick Saylor.

Each owner of lot or lots immediately fronting on said part of Main street is requested to proceed immediately after the grading is completed to lay a pavement of 24 inch plank, on 3 inch ties, and fasten them down with 5 inch spikes. Said side walk shall be eight feet wide, plank laid side by side, and shall be completed by the first of September next ensuing, under the penalties prescribed by the Ordinance passed and published the first day of April, A. D. 1867.

Given under my hand and seal of office this second day of March, A. D. 1867.

D. C. WETSELL, Burgess.

Attest - JOHN E. MAUGHN, Clerk.

Dr. Strickland's Cough Balsam.

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